

REMARKS

Claims 1-24 are in the present application.

Claims 1-24 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shell et al. (hereinafter Shell) in view of Guck. Respectfully, this rejection is traversed.

Applicant's arguments of record regarding the 35 USC 103(a) rejection of claims 1-24, maintained and reiterated in the pending Office Action, are incorporated herein.

Applicant discloses and claims a method, a computer, and a memory media for composing a computer message (see claims 1, 8, 10, 15, 20, and 23). For example, the claimed method of claim 1 comprises "presenting a message composition area for entry of an unformatted message" (emphasis added). Claims 10, 15, and 20 recited similar wording. The method of claim 21 states receiving an unformatted message from a user. The memory media of claim 23 comprises means for controlling the computer to receive as unformatted message from a user. Clearly, the method, computer, and memory media of Applicant's claims present or receive an unformatted message.

Regarding the Office Action's "Response to Arguments", the Office Action maintains and reiterates that Shell discloses "presenting a message area for entry of an unformatted message"; and teaches "a content viewing area for the display of textual content, in other words, the display of simple text (alleged as unformatted by the Office Action) not as a hyperlink (formatted) can be displayed.

Regarding Guck, the Office cites and relies on Guck for disclosing creating and reformatting messages by converting messages from one format to another format.

Regarding the Office Action's citation to and dependence on Shell, Applicant submits that Shell in fact does not disclose presenting a message area for entry of an unformatted message. Shell provides a content viewing area within a Windows® CE browser. Clearly, the content viewing area is provided for the display of graphical content. Referencing the cited claim language at col. 6, ln. 8-13, it is noted that claim 11 states that the "content is data formatted for presentation which is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, Javascript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash, scripting language for the world wide web"(emphasis added). Clearly and unambiguously, Shell discloses and claims that the content is data formatted for display. That is, Shell requires that the content be formatted for display. Thus, it is clear that Shell in fact discloses formatted content for display in the content message area thereof.

The content viewing area 56 disclosed (and claimed) in Shell explicitly provides for the display of content formatted for display. Accordingly, there is no disclosure or suggestion for Applicant's claimed presenting a message area for entry of an unformatted message. Even if Shell were combined with the unformatted text of Guck, as argued by the Office Action, such a combination would be contrary to the teachings of the cited references. That is, while Guck may disclose unformatted ASCII text, Shell explicitly teaches away from content not formatted for display. Thus, Shell and the combination of Shell and Guck, teaches away from Applicant's claimed invention including presenting a message area for entry of an unformatted message.

Furthermore, Shell does not disclose a message format selector for selecting an output from a plurality of formats, as claimed by Applicant. Shell, as discussed above, discloses that the content disclosed and claimed therein for presentation is formatted for display in a number of different formats. The particular format of the content is selected from a group consisting of HTML, text, SGML, XML, java, XHTML, Javascript, streaming video, VRML, Active X, Flash, scripting language for the world wide web, as stated in claim 10 of Shell. Shell does not disclose "presenting a message format selector for selecting an output format from a plurality of formats" (see Applicant's claim 1). There is no disclosure in Shell that the format of the presented content is selectable by a presented message format selector as claimed.

Accordingly, Shell does not in fact disclose that for which it was cited and relied upon by the Office Action.

Regarding the Office Action's citation and reliance on Guck at page 12, ln. 17 of the Office Action arguing for the disclosure of a message format selector by Guck, it is noted that the Office Action states that "the author may use Microsoft Word format or SGML or HTML or other types of formats" (emphasis added). The Office is reminded that SGML and HTML are formatted mark-up languages. Thus, the Office Action's statement supports and emphasizes Applicant's arguments that the content is in fact formatted.

It is further noted that Guck discloses a methodology wherein the message provided for reformatting is initially provided as formatted. That is, the message composer provides the message formatted in a first format, and the message is reformatted into a second format. This is contrary to Applicant's claimed method, computer, and memory media where an unformatted message is presented or received.

Therefore, Shell, Guck, and the combination thereof do not disclose presenting a message area for entry of an unformatted message, as claimed by Applicant. Even if Shell and Guck were combined (not admitted as feasible by Applicant), the combination would not result in Applicant's claimed method, computer, and memory media, or render the same as obvious. Neither Shell nor Guck, and thus the combination thereof, disclose or suggest presenting or converting unformatted messages.

In fact neither Shell nor Guck even appear to be concerned with or appreciate Applicant's problem of alleviating the message composer from the burden of preparing a formatted computer message. This is the case since Shell present hypermedia content (i.e., formatted) and Guck converts from one format to another format.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that Shell and Guck fail to render claims 1, 10, 15, 20, 21, and 23 as obvious under 35 USC 103(a) for at least the reasons stated above. Reconsideration and allowance of claims 1, 10, 15, 20, 21, and 23 are requested.

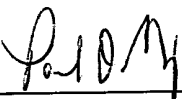
Claims 2-7 depend from claim 1; claims 11-14 depend from claim 10; claims 16-19 depend from claim 15; claim 22 depends from claim 21; and claim 24 depends from claim 23. It is respectfully submitted that each of the dependant claims are patentable over Shell and Guck for at least the reasons stated above regarding claims 1, 10, 15, 20, 21, and 23. Accordingly, reconsideration and allowance of claims 2-7, 11-14, 16-19, 22, and claim 24 are requested.

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Therefore, it is respectfully submitted that claims 1-24 are patentable over the cited and relied upon Shell and Guck. Therefore, withdrawal of the 35 USC 103(a) rejection of claims 1-24 and the allowance of claims 1-24 is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: 11-24-03



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